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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. IX.---NO. 1. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

THE PRAYER

A pair of dimpled knees bent on the floor,
Two little three-like eyes half shut in sleep,
A little gold-ringed head—this through the door
I hear—asking the Lord "a crystal sea" to keep.
The crimson cheeks seem by dark'ning stained,
The dimpled hands, clasped by the angels, seem,
As sunset's amber o'er her head is stained,
Kindling her curls with many a tapering gleam.

Wreathed are her tiny feet with stories old,
Till rose leaf atmospheres, unshrinking I see,
Envray them in their soft ethereal fold,
With love's protection, to the dimpled knee;
For still the baby songs and tales will please,
As when at first, like bits from silken skein,
She tried to knot them, sitting on my knees,
Half conscious, into threads again.

The little velvet lips just parted are,
Through which the white winged thoughts troop forth to rise,
As, through an opening bud, perfumes afar
Invisibly are wafted to the skies.
Now to her down couch my darling's crept,
Where her bright curls, like jonquils in the snow,
Gleam out, as if the sunbeams there had swept
A little rift for such sweet flowers to grow.
Catherine Cole, in Appleton's Journal.

WHEN THE LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so merry as in June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regreta
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer time
On my way such radiance shower,
As from heaven falls softly down
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May;
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maiden, they will fade too soon;
Twine ripe roses, July red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown
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RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE NARROW-GAUGE.

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To carry the same number of passengers on the Denver and Rio Grande, will require

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6 Passenger cars, each seating 35 passengers, and each weighing 8 tons	48
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Or less than one-half the train weight on the full gauge—which load, it is obvious, the smaller engine, having half the power (weight on drivers) will take with where the larger engine can carry its load.

In regard to comparison of cost, the Kansas Pacific, built under the same management as the Pennsylvania, was taken, the character of the work on both roads being much the same, though that on the Denver and Rio Grande is somewhat the heavier. The Kansas Pacific uses a rail weighing fifty-six pounds per yard, the Denver and Rio Grande using a rail weighing thirty pounds per yard.

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But it is possible that the Pennsylvania Railroad at the present time that may limit the growth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is assuming a vast amount of responsibility, and some of its operations are by no means as happy or as promising as the New Jersey purchase. It is forever in competition, is compelled to obtain two railroad lines from Pittsburgh to Chicago, so that its system, 475 miles of railroad at a vast expense, and with only negative advantages. And one of the lines thus acquired proved ruinous to the original stockholders. Yet even this double line of railroad does not accomplish the desired results. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building a new line that will compete for the business on the Pennsylvania Company's two lines, the Fort Wayne and Columbus, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

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HOMICIDE.

West Pittsburgh the Scene.

Satan at Work Again—James Duffield Knocked Down with a "Clinker" and Killed—Two Men Arrested for the Murder—The Coroner Holds an Inquest—The Testimony, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest upon the remains of James Duffield, an elderly man, who came to his death in West Pittsburgh, in a sudden manner on Saturday night. The deceased, it appears, had visited a store in the borough kept by Mrs. Sarah E. Hall, and shortly after leaving there was met by a couple of young men who had some words with him, which resulted in a fight and subsequently in the death of Duffield. The deceased leaves a wife but no children. The facts at ending the decease, as developed at the inquest, are as follows:

Sarah E. Hall, sworn.—Resides in West Pittsburgh where I keep a grocery store; on Saturday evening, shortly after five o'clock I was in another room of my house when I heard a noise in the store; I proceeded there at once and found the deceased there; he told me that the boys had attacked him on the boardwalk below my store; he pushed his hat up and showed me a mark on his head where some one had struck him; the deceased went to the door and pointing out John Finn and Peter Lorringer said

THEY WERE THE TWO BOYS

Who had struck him; the boys were standing outside the door; at this time Finn rolled up his sleeves and dared the deceased to come out, saying that he would "lay him out," at the same time smacking his hands together; I told the two boys that I knew them and would inform on them; the deceased then left my store and started toward his home; Lorringer and Finn came back to my door and threatened me; Lorringer struck me, but not hard; I then told Finn I knew his name, when he replied that I was a liar; he then threatened me, and said he would "lay me out" so that I could not tell much; I then left the door and went to my kitchen; while there I heard a scuffle and heard Mr. Duffield, the deceased cry out aloud; little Mary Augustine came in and said not for me to come; I came out of the kitchen into the store and Peter Hartman came in and asked me for matches; I asked him if Mr. Duffield was dead; he said he did not know; I took the light and went out to where the man was lying and found him dead; he was unconscious when I found him at o'clock and a few minutes past six Duffield was dead; when I took out the light I became sick and thought I would faint, so I gave my light to some one else and started toward the house; when I got near the house Finn passed me and as soon as I noticed him I ran into my store and closed the door.

FINN TRIED TO OPEN THE DOOR

And get in, but could not; did not see Lorringer at the time, nor since he was first at the door; Finn was under the influence of liquor; think Finn and Lorringer are about eighteen or nineteen years of age.

Hannah Augustine, sworn.—Live in West Pittsburgh; was standing at Mr. Davis's door, on Saturday night, in company with Mrs. Davis, Lizzie Davis and Mrs. Davis, when John Finn came up the road; he spat on my cousin's hat and then passed up the road; soon after I heard a scuffle and thought that deceased came along, and when he got to where Finn was standing he fell; don't know whether he was struck by Finn or not; I then walked up the road and met Finn, who spoke to me about my cousin; I then turned around and went back to Mrs. Hall's door; then I heard Mrs. Hall talking, but could not distinguish what she said; sister and I started home, and when we got to Mrs. Hall's door we met the deceased going toward Pittsburgh; told him not to go that way, as Finn was there; he said that he had to go for his wife; don't know whether his wife was away from home or not; when I got up as far as the church I met Mr. McCurr, who was going to the store; I had forgotten something, and went back to the store and found Duffield there; he said very little to me; I got my hat; Mr. McCurr looked for it and did not find it; I then left the store and Duffield was standing in the door; I went out the store he fell; saw no one strike him; he did not get up after falling; Peter Hartman and Joseph Hall came to the store; I told Finn not to do so and then the deceased asked the young men what they were following him for; he then started toward the store and Finn and Lorringer then followed; Finn and Lorringer then went into the store; Joseph Hall was standing outside the door when deceased went out; I followed and saw Lorringer and Finn standing over Duffield; I told Finn not to do so and then the deceased asked the young men what they were following him for; he then started toward the store and Finn and Lorringer then followed; Finn and Lorringer were following him; the two men heard this and starting toward him said they would kick his d—d head off; I told Finn to go home; Finn struck made the threat; the party continued down the board-walk; soon after I saw Lorringer and Finn pass it was Duffield; saw Duffield coming up the walk toward the store; he entered the store and Duffield; Mr. McCurr then entered; he insisted that he should go down the walk and discover who had hit him; I told him that the deceased stated out and I went to my supper; Mr. McCurr then turned but Duffield did not; some little girl came in and stated that Duffield had been hurt; I then went out on the street and found Duffield dead.

Mary Augustine, sworn.—Was with the deceased at the door of Mrs. Hall's store a little after six o'clock; he took me by the shirt collar; I loosened his hold and then he struck me; I then ran away; I was afraid of a fight; he then struck at some one but I do not know who; Lorringer then came up to me and said: "Miss, child, what are you crying for?" he then struck me.

A BLOW IN THE MOUTH.

There was another man standing by at the time, but I do not know who he was.

Peter Lorringer, sworn.—Said he noticed the deceased lying on the road, and that he and James Hall removed him to a place more safe; did not see Lorringer or Finn; heard Mr. Hall say deceased discovered that Duffield was dead.

Mrs. Hall, sworn.—Keeps store for the deceased and Mr. McCurr from Mrs. Hall's store to get Duffield's hat; saw deceased rush up to John Finn, and in a scuffle saw Duffield fall; saw no blow struck; was afraid that Finn was drunk; it was but a few minutes after the deceased was knocked down until he was dead.

John V. Auth testified that he and David Edmonds took a stroll on Saturday morning to the scene of "the murder" and there found

A "CLINKER" OF ABOUT TWO POUNDS WEIGHT,

With hair and blood upon it, answering the description of the same size in the neighborhood they kept it and produced it at the inquest; no blood was found on the clinker.

Dr. J. W. Boggs sworn—Am a practicing physician; was made to examine the body of the deceased; am of opinion that he came to his death from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow received on the left temple; Auth's finding of the same amount of injury might not prove fatal in a healthy subject; the deceased had epileptic fits or convulsions for a number of years; the convulsions acted as an exciting cause to the fatal result; the production of internal injuries; the wound could not have been produced by falling on the head of a nail.

Mr. Dilion for the defendant.

The testimony ended here, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that Jacob Duffield came to his death on the evening of November 4th, 1871, from injuries or blows received at the hands of John Finn or Peter Lorringer.

Mrs. Hall made information against the boys on Saturday night, in the presence of Justice Thompson, charging them with murder. They were arrested and committed for a hearing on the charge.

THE THURSDAY NIGHT MYSTERY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—A Post Mortem Examination—The Deceased Fully Identified as James Booth—Testimony of the Coroner's Witnesses—The Cause of Booth's Death Unknown.

Although an inquest has been held on the body of the man found in the cellar of the shop on Mulberry alley, on Thursday night, and a verdict rendered, but very little light has been thrown on this mysterious affair, as will be noticed from the report following:

Friday morning, the following gentlemen were empanneled as jurymen in the case: A. J. Moon, Alex. Aiken, S. J. Brauff, John Uhluck, John Grogan and James F. Hager.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was taken yesterday morning:

James Ellison, sworn—Am hoseman in Duquesne Fire Company; have been acquainted with deceased about eight years; lived next door to him for four years, on Diamond alley; saw Stagner and Booth pass by to go to driving; I have not seen the deceased for more than four months; he was a single man; his name as mentioned was Booth; according to coroner are all dead; at one time he drank very hard, but of late he has not been drinking so hard; I think he is thirty-three years of age; just think he was a native of England; I don't know whether he was born in this country or not.

M. Grogan, sworn—Live in Allegheny City; identify the body as the deceased; have been acquainted with deceased for over fifteen years; the last time I saw deceased was about a month ago; he was a driver for Stagner; he was single; lived in Allegheny City; I don't know him to be married; he is about thirty years of age; his parents were English; I am a native of Ireland; I am an Irish Catholic; I don't know whether he was born in this country or not.

Joseph Hall was standing outside the door when deceased went out; I followed and saw Lorringer and Finn standing over Duffield; I told Finn not to do so and then the deceased asked the young men what they were following him for; he then started toward the store and Finn and Lorringer then followed; Finn and Lorringer were following him; the two men heard this and starting toward him said they would kick his d—d head off; I told Finn to go home; Finn struck made the threat; the party continued down the board-walk; soon after I saw Lorringer and Finn pass it was Duffield; saw Duffield coming up the walk toward the store; he entered the store and Duffield; Mr. McCurr then entered; he insisted that he should go down the walk and discover who had hit him; I told him that the deceased stated out and I went to my supper; Mr. McCurr then turned but Duffield did not; some little girl came in and stated that Duffield had been hurt; I then went out on the street and found Duffield dead.

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Dr. J. W. Boggs sworn—Am a practicing physician

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 11, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE FINAL CHARGE AND VICTORY

The momentous November battle of the polls is over, and the results of the struggle are every way encouraging to the intelligent and virtuous classes of the whole country. Briefly stated, the Democrats have succeeded in Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, three States out of eleven; while the Republicans have carried New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and, without a doubt, Mississippi and Arkansas as well. The chief interest of the fight of course centered on New York; since on its issue the fate of Tammany, with the countless corrupt agencies and organizations which its example created and fostered in other parts of the country, in a great measure depended. Had Tuesday's sunset gone down on Tammany triumphant, good men everywhere have become sick and disheartened, and fraud and robbery would have entered as dominant political elements into the future of the Republic. Hence the breathless interest with which the whole country awaited the verdict of the people of the Empire State on the perpetrators of the crimes and infamies which had for years permeated and polluted it. Had that State proved untrue to itself, the spirit of Tammany would have taken strength, and grown and blossomed into corruption over the whole land. The moral courage of the nation was at stake in New York, and within its borders the battle of free institutions was being fought for the country at large. That the arch-scoundrel TWEED was re-elected is not to be wondered at. There was, of course, outrageous cheating in the count, and it is probable that the lawless and dangerous classes which compose his constituency, would have voted for him had he stood before them a convicted and manacled felon, instead of being simply an untried criminal as yet permitted to walk at large. But the people of that great Commonwealth have proclaimed, in language impossible to be misunderstood, their abhorrence of the frauds and villainies perpetrated by the Ring, and have rescued the humiliated State from their control. That is the moral triumph, and it is one of the greatest and noblest that ever illuminated our political history.

By no means the least noteworthy and gratifying feature of the election was the intense interest which the leading business houses manifested in the struggle. Men who have heretofore taken no part in politics were aroused to the pitch of enthusiasm. The Stock and Gold Exchanges, the Produce, Cotton and Grocers' Exchanges—indeed, all bodies of that character—suspended operations for the day, which their members devoted to the discharge of their duty as citizens. The young men, particularly, were thoroughly enlisted in the cause of honesty and justice against thievery and oppression. Thousands of them volunteered as watchers at the polls throughout the entire day, and it is largely to their vigilance and intrepidity in preventing ballot box stuffing that the result is due. It is not easy to overestimate the importance of yesterday's victory. We have several times alluded to the disastrous effect which the corruption and faithlessness of New York had exerted on the credit of the United States abroad. There is now a prospect of better things. The scepter of Tammany is broken, and it is henceforth merely a shattered and ruined faction. Now let the people all over the country take heart of hope from the triumph, and push the good work of political rectification without stop or pause. Bring every plunderer, whether municipal, State or national, to the bar of public conscience. At last the most enlightened citizens of the country have been aroused to something like a proper conception of their obligations. It is to be hoped that the fires thus kindled may not die out. The November campaign is ended, but the war in behalf of purity and economy

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Convention of Officers at Harrisburg—Contemplated Changes in the Militia Laws—Speech of Gen. Russel.

A convention of delegates representing the National Guard of Pennsylvania assembled in the Supreme Court room, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning, for the discussion of sundry matters of interest to the militia of the State.

Gen. A. L. Russel was elected permanent President, and on taking the chair made the following remarks:

The purpose of this convention, gentlemen, as I understand it, is to consider the present military laws of the State, and to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to secure the passage, by the next Legislature, of a practical and efficient general military act.

Our present military enactments are multitudinous—many of them inconsistent and incongruous—some supplied by others, and others obsolete—but all remaining on the statute books. Indeed, it is frequently difficult and embarrassing to determine what really is the law controlling or settling any disputed point in controversy.

I may be pardoned for here expressing the general opinion of our military, that our great State has not contributed to the National Guards her citizen soldiery which she could well afford, or of which they had, heretofore opportunity offered, shown themselves to be richly worthy.

No sister Commonwealth can boast better military material than the State of Pennsylvania. The records of the late rebellion sufficiently demonstrate this fact. It abounds in every county in the State, from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and to-day stands ready, if encouraged by reasonably liberal legislation, to become organized into her National Guard. But can it be expected that a volunteer military system can be maintained in vigorous and flourishing life under a system of laws which requires it to sustain itself—which imposes, in addition to voluntary contribution of time, a pecuniary expenditure, falling too generally on a few members, and, not unfrequently, entirely on officers of organizations without any pecuniary compensation or reward in return? It cannot be.

Other States, it seems, can afford to be liberal, and it is only to-day that I have observed in a New York paper that the National Guard of *that* State is about to be armed with the Remington breech-loader.

In that and some other States an annual State appropriation is made, sufficient to meet the reasonable pecuniary requirements of their volunteer organizations arising from expenditures incident to organization, the cost of uniforms, the hire, purchase or rental of armories, and the expenses attendant on encampments and parades for discipline and drill.

In Pennsylvania the military fund of each county or brigade is dependent entirely on the collection of a commutation tax, payable by citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, in lieu of the military service which they are liable to perform.

Assessments fall short. The exemptions allowed by law are numerous, and the costs of collection so reduce the fund that by the time a company has settled her quota thereof is found to amount to an inconsiderable tribute, totally inadequate to even partially reimburse him for the cost of his uniform.

Our own State experience has so clearly demonstrated the necessity of efficient military organization, substitute to, but essential to maintain the supremacy of the civil authority, that I deem it needless any argument that could be advanced against it.

The appointment of Vice Presidents and Secretaries ensued at the conclusion of General Russel's remarks, when the regular order of business was taken up.

The following delegates are in attendance at the Convention from the Eighteenth Division: Major William Clark, Uniontown; W. F. Aiid, Louis Hagerman, James R. Moore, R. J. McGowan; Lieutenants Geo. L. Low, S. A. Barr, R. C. Smith, Thomas Russel, H. Dunseath, James Petrie; Sergt. John S. Cook.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

An Aged Lady Burned to Death in Bedford County, Pa.

We learn from the Huntingdon *Journal* that the residence of Jacob Long, residing at the Steam Saw Mill, on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike, a short distance below the Sideling Hill tunnel, on the Cord county, was consumed, with all its contents, including Mrs. Long, who was in the neighborhood of ninety-five years of age, and the only person about the place, on last Thursday. Mr. Long was from home at the time of the sad occurrence, and when he returned he found his wife and residence burnt to cinders. It is supposed the old lady, who was ill very active, had been taking, as she often started to do so when Mr. Long left home, and the building caught fire from the stove pipe. A small of household goods were found out of the way of the fire, from which circumstance it is supposed that she had gone into the building to see what she could, and that the upper part of the building fell in upon her, and the sad fate which we have above recorded befel her.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.

Brakeman Killed.

Charles Bruff, a young man employed as brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, met with an accident Wednesday afternoon while coupling cars in the yard, on Penn street. It seems he got his foot fastened between the plank of the platform of the bridge and the rail, and before he could loosen it a train backed upon him, one truck passing over and cutting off his right leg at the thigh. The train was stopped as suddenly as possible, and Bruff upon the train's leg, and the same had to be raised by means of jack screws before the unfortunate man could be released. He was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he received the proper medical attention. Bruff is a young man, and hails from Damascusville, Ohio. His father is a member of the Ohio Legislature. Dr. Buchannan, physician of the company, attended the young man, but his injuries were fatal, and at five o'clock he expired. His father, Col. Bruff, was telegraphed to, and will arrive to take charge of the remains this morning.

The Emperor Napoleon's View of His Prospective Restoration.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has interviewed the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of conspiracies and intrigues. His Majesty is reported as saying:

"To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language: 'I am opposed.' I have said to them, 'no other intrigue or plan, patience needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters.' He would be most culpable who could seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present government merely provisional, and the future of France is made any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain intact, and I am ready to sacrifice them if not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the hamber can prevent me being the legitimate overeign of France. Many others have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the isposition of the present government, and consented to release them from heir oath. I have answered that the question being mainly stated between order on the one hand and he most frightful anarchy on the other, they should ot hesitate to serve their country in that it could ot release them from their oath until, by a direct ote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive overnment. Thus you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. rong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and insult others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to wait and writhe against the very men who, during the twenty-two years, attacked my Government, and to adopt any of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am t a man of party, this feeling gives place in my art to another and stronger—the pain with which see the destinies of France delivered over to the ercy of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

Unprecedentedly Large Foreign Trade.

The import entries at New York for nine months of the current calendar year were of the value of $4,020,655, against $941,821,800 in same time in 1870 the withdrawals from warehouse amount to 1,625,022, against $9,935,435. These figures are be- nd all precedent, and may well attract general attention. An importation of more than three hundred d five millions for nine months of the year at the rt of New York al one, shows a volume of business yond all previous estimate. Of this large total, y $109,871,704 consisted of dry goods, so that gen- l merchandise, including sugar, tea, coffee, ices, metals, liquors, wines, hides, leather, wool d the like, amounted to about $190,000,000. The sh duties are collected only upon the goods actu- y marketed, and amount for the nine months of October last, were $36,000,000, against $183,400,654, luding specie, of which there was $57,619,934, this ar against $48,992,903 in same time in 1870. The ports of merchandise in September show a gain on the corresponding total of last year of nearly 500,000.

New York usually receives about two-thirds of all foreign imports of the United States, and ships out forty per cent. of all the exports in foreign ts, exclusive of specie. If this holds true the ecent year, the account for nine months would be ut $850,000,000 of merchandise imported into the ited States against $433,000,000 of merchandise orted; the specie shipped, therefore, would more n balance the account.

The French Undertow.

Parisian correspondence throws more light upon popular reaction in favor of Napoleon. The re- of the recent elections was a surprise to many iguine and short-sighted Republicans. The Bonatist vote was not as large as that party expected, at the same time, it was twice as large as anybody e expected. The most striking point in these ections is that the Legitimist vote was very small, t the Orleanist vote not counted at all. One of main results, therefore, is that the field has been rowed down to the contrast between the Imperialists and the Republicans. The former gain adhesion every day. A correspondent relates an occurce which illustrates the present state of public timent. A party of women were making purchases in a shop. "After all," said one, "if things go in this way two months longer, they'll have to call k the one they have affected to despise so much." "Ah," said another, "you know what they may about Napoleon III., he was good to the poor. For my part, would be content to come back into power." Public talk a great effect upon the French, and immediately ry one in the shop was eager to say a good word for the Emperor. The people are thrilled by the republicans, whether necessary or not, cannot be ne by the people. They see that they are poorer than so well governed, and naturally long for a rn of the old, pleasant, prosperous days.

Gloomy View of France.

M. Michel Chevalier, the eminent French political economist draws even a more lugubrious picture of the national finances, in a recent publication which has attracted much attention. He first points out that the interest on the national debt of France which, in 1852, was only 231,000,000, rose to 360,000,000 during the Empire. The recent report of the Commission on the Budget makes it 725,000,000 for the year 1876. But even this is not the whole trailer, in fact, for this neither includes the interest of the 500,000,000 raised as a war indemnity to the Departments, and which also must be raised by loan; nor the replacing of the immense war material, which has been entirely destroyed or taken by the Germans; nor the repairs of fortifications, fortresses, roads, canals, public edifices, for one thousand millions paid as war indemnity by the capital, and which the latter insists ought to be repaid it by the country. Add all these items together, as M. Chevalier, and you will find that the interest of the debt alone will require very nearly the whole of the present income. Before the revolution of 1830, he remarks, that sum was sufficient to meet the whole yearly expenses of the nation. Now it only suffices to pay the interest of its debt!

About Fireproof Buildings.

Anything on this subject is of more or less interest, since the recent fearful experience in Chicago. It asserted that in London there is only one building that really deserves to be called fireproof. This is the new Record office, which is built of iron and stone, and the rooms, seventy by forty-five feet square and seventeen feet high, do not communicate with each other, but open upon vaulted passages and have iron doors. By arrangement, the documents in one room might be entirely consumed without setting fire to the contents of the other apartments. In French houses the partitions are composed of stout pieces of oak instead of thin laths. These are nailed closely to both sides of the upright studding of the partition, and the space between is filled with rubble and cement. The floors and the under side of the stairs are constructed in the same way. In Nottingham, England, where gypsum is abundant, the partitions and floors are built in the same solid manner as is practiced in Paris, and consequently, fires are of rare occurrence in that large English manufacturing city, so famous for its hosiery and lace industries.

Kindly English Sentiment Towards America.

A London correspondent, referring to the lively sympathy felt there for Chicago, says: "There has been a heartiness and spontaneity about this movement which fully bears out all I have previously said about the strong personal regard which is entertained for the people of the United States in this country. This feeling has been fostered not only by a better acquaintance with American men and institutions, but also by the gradual assimilation of the political temper of the two nations and by a sense of the moral fraternity which exists between England stands with regard to the other States in Europe. Under these circumstances it is with a kind of yearning that Englishmen turn from Europe and look across the Atlantic for sympathy and appreciation. The ties between the two nations are continually becoming stronger, their mutual interests are, as I have said, gra-dually assimilating, and I am confident that a greater and more cordial alliance between them is preparing for the future—beneficent alike for themselves and for the world."

Iron River Boats.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans are all clamoring for iron boats, and we believe that a large fleet of them would be immediately wanted for the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and the Missouri rivers. For the upper river service, boats of 1,000 tons capacity and a good speed may be constructed to run regularly between any number, loaded. This amount of water can be obtained on the very worst places between Dubuque and St. Paul all the year round, and thus uninterrupted navigation to that point would be assured. In case any company, like the St. Louis Northern Line Packet Company, desire to run their boats clear through from St. Paul to St. Louis, they might have them all built of the light draft mentioned, and then have some small iron barges constructed for these boats to tow. In this way all the traffic offered between this city and up river points could be successfully served.

Good for the Heathen Chinee.

In what sharp and humiliating contrast to the recent butchery committed by our fellow Caucasian" at Los Angeles stands out the prompt and generous response of the Chinese merchants of San Francisco to the spread of suffering Chicago. The *Alta California* reprints what one of the dailies of that city collects, and, in spite of the broken English, we defy any right feeling man to read this "heathen's" little speech unmoved:

Me locate in Alta Mellican man town all same hap gone—lurnee up. Mellican man wantee dollas; time come poor Mellican man wantee dollas; me got six thousand dollas; me lend you one hundred dollas. Chinaman no care. Allee people Chicago loose everything—wifee and children burnee out. Chinaman say allee same my countree people—wantee help. How muchee—dollas you wantee? Hundred dolla." Allee light; you not feel enough money, comee me again; give another hundred.

No Such Thing as Ku-Klax—Oh, No!

[From the Columbus (S. C.) Union.]

Two intelligent Ku-Klax in this county made the voluntary confession of their connection with the Klan, and have surrendered themselves to the authorities, together with their confession in writing. This was executed with their own hands in the early part of July—seven of this class came to us on Monday afternoon, and made their confession in writing. Three hundred, it is estimated, have fled from the penalty of their crimes, or to avoid arrest, and one hundred and two are confined in the jail at Yorkville. The prisoners say that they have every comfort to be expected under the circumstances; that they are well treated, have plenty to eat, and that their friends are allowed to visit them. Captain Ogden, of the United States army, has immediate charge of the jail.

It is stated that the everlasting McGarraghan claim is soon to make another appearance in the Interior Department, in an application by the New Idria Mining Company, for a patent covering the Panoche Grand Rancho. In this new claim they will seek to recover the value of the land from the United States, and the attempt to obtain a title to a much larger tract of mineral land than the law allows any one party to hold. McGarraghan in the meantime will make another attempt to secure a title from Congress.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Flour—Market but unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices declined. No. 2 red $1 25@1 26; No. 3 at 1 24@1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 32@33c; white 33@34c; on track at East St. Louis mixed 30c; white 33 @35c; sacked. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 29@30c in bulk, and 30@31c sacked. Barley quiet and unchanged; Minnesota 75@78c. Rye steady and in fair demand and firm; No. 2 66@67c. Whisky firm at 88c. Provisions—Pork steady and unchanged. Bulk meats—Long clear 7½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾@8c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Dry salt meat dull. Lard dull and prices a shade lower at 9½@9¾c for choice three. Hogs $4 95@5 20.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING November 8, 1871.

The temper of the local loan market continues to reflect considerable closeness on account of the apparent scarcity of loanable means at the various bank and discount places. Some few of the banks are reported better supplied than others, but their favors are confined strictly to their customers. Note brokers are more busy in trying to negotiate paper with private lenders at about one per cent. and commission.

—At Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says, there has been a steady increase in the demand for loans, but the amount of paper maturing has been less and deposits having run up the banks have been able to take all of the prime business paper offered, but they generally refuse to discount long paper and obtain better rates for short time. Call loans on prime collaterals are made at 7 per cent.; thirty day paper is discounted at 8, and two months paper at 9@10 per cent. In the open market rates are about the same as in bank, and three to four months' paper is plenty in some instances at 10@12 per cent., but it is difficult to negotiate.

—Local stocks are very dull and transactions light. We notice an advance in Allegheny 7-30 bonds in the Philadelphia market. They are quoted at 94. At a sale at auction at the Stock Exchange on Tuesday evening, eight shares Pittsburgh Gas Company stock sold as low as 51. Columbia oil stock is offered at 20, but the market is not taking much.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	114	114
10-40s	109½	109¾	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	109
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Railroad, common stock	85
Union Pacific Railroad	103
Central Pacific Railroad	111¾
Currency Sixes	116¾

—It is observed that the gold market has a firm tone owing to the threatening condition of finance affairs in Paris, which if they take an unfavorable turn will affect the London market and our own. The bank of England has a 4 per cent. rate of discount, keeping up its rate to 5 per cent. although in the open market in London discounts of prime paper are obtainable at 3@3½ per cent. Cash good to-day has been moderately easy, considering that there is a large short interest in the market.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 8, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
C. & I.							
Do. Scrip	95½	94½	92	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Lake Shore	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
C. & N. W.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Do. pref.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Do. pref.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Ft. Wayne	96	96	96	95½	95½	95½	95½
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & Miss. pref.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Do. pref.							
Union Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Coupons							
Canton	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
W. U. Tel.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Ex.							
Wells, Fargo							
American Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58½
Philadelphia and Reading	24½
Lehigh Navigation	73
Catawissa preferred	45½
Minehill and Schuylkill Railroad	40
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	51
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Reading	93½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Superintends all the leading New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same conditions as if he were present. Orders in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or with unincumbered promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—There is little change to note in the leading articles of commerce and trade. In apples, butter, eggs, buckwheat flour, apple butter, etc., we alter our figures slightly. The market, taken altogether, is fair for the season, and we still anticipate a good trade. Country produce is coming in quite freely, and stocks of all kinds are reported ample. Groceries are firm and unchanged, with a fair demand. Provisions are in good request, and prices are firmly maintained. Coal is in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Hay is in good supply and demand, and prices are firmly maintained. Feathers are in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Seeds are in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Wool is in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Whisky is in good demand, and prices are unchanged.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	Qr. doz.	Gal.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 25@2 50	
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 00@3 50	
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 10@2 20	
Green corn, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	
Green peas, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	
Strawberries, 2 lbs	3 50@3 60	
Raspberries, 2 lbs	3 50@3 60	
Blackberries, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	
Raspberries, 2 lbs	2 50	
Whortleberries, 2 lbs	2 50	
Green gages, 2 lbs	2 50	
Damsons, 2 lbs	2 50	
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00	
Plums, 2 lbs	$ 2 50	
Pineapples, 2 lbs	3 50	
String beans, 2 lbs	2 50	
Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50	
Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25	
Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 50	
Cove oysters, 1 lb	1 40	1 50
Cove oysters, 2 lbs	2 25	
Pickled oysters, qts	4 25	
Pickled oysters, qts	3 50	
Raspberry jam	2 00	

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₰ dozen	4 00
Shaker " 2, " "	3 50
Hurl A " "	4 00
Hurl " 2, " "	3 75
Hurl " 3, " "	3 50
Braid " 2, " "	3 75
Round Hurl " "	3 75
Palm Hurl " "	3 75
Western common " "	3 75
Broom corn, common, ₰ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₰ ton	200@300
Broom handles, ₰ 1,000	20@25
Sawdust brooms, ₰ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

The following are the quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13
Fancy brands, in oil	14@15
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½
Orange mineral	14@15
Putty	4½@5

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 4.—There has been rather more doing since our last notice. The stringent condition of the money market and relatively low rates realized for woolen fabrics have had the effect to temporarily limit the demand, and the manufacturers manifest a general indifference to purchase beyond immediate wants. The stocks, however, are reduced to an insignificant figure for this period of the year, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to operate at the expense of a decline. The sales comprise:

9,000 ₰ Western medium fleece	62	c	
60,000 ₰ Ohio XX	64	c	
20,000 ₰ Ohio X	62	c	
3,000 ₰ Ohio X	64	@	65 c
2,500 ₰ Ohio X and fine	62	c	
2,000 ₰ Ohio X	60	c	
3,000 ₰ Ohio X	61	c	
6,000 ₰ Ohio X	63½	c	
10,000 ₰ Ohio X	64	c	
20,000 ₰ Pennsylvania X and above	61½	c	
10,000 ₰ Ohio heavy	59	c	
3,000 ₰ Western fine	60	c	
12,000 ₰ Wisconsin No. 1 and X	61	c	

Price Current.

Louisville Hog Market.

November 6.—The season opened on the 1st inst., six houses killing that day, three on the 2d and two yesterday. To-day three of the houses were at work, but some of them will begin again on Monday. Prices are entirely too high, from ½@1c higher than is paid at Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago, but drovers seem to demand all packers to pay. The killing so far for the season is 6,000 head, 2,500 head, and there are in pen to-night 6,275. At the same time last season 12,000 had been killed, and there were about 2,000 in pen. Packers are paying to-day 4½c, assorted. The details of the season are as follows:

Houses	
Hamilton, Anderson & Co	400
Hamilton	1,250
Hughes, Gosiee & Co	1,615
Marvin & Co	1,945
Fred. Leeb	11,840
Owsley Co	180
O. W. Thomas & Co	350
Total	6,360
Same date last year	1,650

—Courier Journal.

Hog Killing.

Only two of the houses were killing to-day, the weather being quite unfavorably warm. Prices continue to rule high, and as long as they do the hogs in the western country will come to this market, as it is from 50c to $1 higher than other markets. The following table will show the work for the last three days:

	To-day.	To date.	In pens.
Hamilton, Anderson & Co	600	800	178
Hamilton Brothers	350	1,550	400
Hughes, Gosiee & Co	570	1,615	76
Jarvis & Co		1,045	56
Fred. Leeb		1,890	365
O. W. Thomas & Co		350	1,900
Total	920	6,360	2,965
Last year, same date		1,600	

—Louisville Courier.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

November 7.—Business in coffee is still at a stand, and in in the absence of transactions we are unable to give quotations. Holders exhibit considerable firmness, but there are no buyers for any considerable amounts, as far as can discover. Later Rio advices are at hand, and we give below telegrams from two prominent houses.

RIO COFFEE AND FLOUR MARKET.

[Joseph M. Wright & Co.'s Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 18, 1871.

	Bags.
Purchases for United states since October 7	67,500
Stock	85,000
Cleared for United States Atlantic ports	50,000
Cleared for United States Gulf ports	20,000
Loading for United States	77,500
Price for American lots	1,900
Exchange 22¾d.	
Flour—Richmond	27$000
Flour—Baltimore	18$000

[Thippe Brothers & Co.'s Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 18, 1871.

	Bags.
Purchases for United S ates since October 18	30,000
Stock	80,000

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 1.—The receipts by railroad, with the stock on hand, meet the demand at the following rates:

Railroad, ₰ bush	60@26c
Canal, ₰ bush	18@25c
Gas Coke, from yards, ₰ bush	30@44c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₰ bush	30@44c
Foundry, delivered, ₰ bush	40@43c

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

November 8.—The market for Brazils is quiet. The demand is limited, and on the part of holders there is some disposition to sell. We do not hear of any transactions. East and West India coffees are quiet, but at the decline recently made prices are fairly steady. We notice sales of 400 bags Maracaibo, ex Joe Kelly, on private terms.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand. Dealers were purchasing very sparingly, merely to meet their immediate wants. The result was a quiet market, and dealers anxiously waiting for something to turn up.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were: Spot 11¾c; November 11¾c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 11¾c; Parker's 44 25; Foster's 44 30; Lower creek 44 35@4 40; Oil City, 47 gravity, 44 55 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates—Spot, 22¼c; November 22¾c; December, 22½; January, 22¾c. These were the rates for eastern delivery.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 8, closing of the 7th.—The market was moderately active to-day, though most of the business atractions were in settlement of contracts, or in futures balance of the year. Following are the

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper creek, Church Run, spot....$4 15
2,000 bbls P. T. Co.
3,500 bbls P. T. Co., regular
1,000 bbls P. T. Co., spot
700 bbls P. T. Co.
3,000 bbls P. T. Co., all year
4,000 bbls P. T. Co.
500 bbls Tidionte Pipe, spot
1,000 bbls
1,000 bbls lower creek, regardless, spot
1,000 bbls lower creek, regardless, spot
2,000 bbls regular
1,000 bbls B. O. all year
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot
2,000 bbls Oil City, S. O., all year

TIONESTA, November 8.—Market dull but a better feeling than yesterday afternoon; spot held at $4 10, with $4 50 offered; no good demand.

FRENCH CREEK CENTER, November 8.—Market very quiet at $4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet and weak at yesterday's prices.

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market quiet with less inquiry; on lower creek, held at $4 27½@4 30; 47 gravity, at Oil City, held at $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Market quiet and steady; Spot 22¾c; November 22¾@22¾c; December 22¾@22¾c; January 23c; cases 27½@27½c; crude 12¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PLEASANTVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet and dull at $4 60.

ROUSEVILLE, November 8.—Market dull; bidding $4 20; asking $4 30; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 8.—Market very quiet at $4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet and weak at yesterday's prices.

OIL CITY, November 8.—Market quiet with less inquiry; on lower creek, held at $4 27½@4 30; 47 gravity, at Oil City, held at $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Market quiet and steady; Spot 22¾c; November 22¾@22¾c; December 22¾@22¾c; January 23c; cases 27½@27½c; crude 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Crude 12¾c; refined, spot, 22¾c; November 22½c; December, 22½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—Market quiet at $4 20@5 25.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Little & Meching's —M., 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		
Proof grain	100	3 50
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		2 50
Imported Brandy	6 00@8 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 00@2 50	
Port Wine	2 00@2 50	
Port Wine, "Crown"	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	50@65 00	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	3 00@3 50	
Rum, "Jamaica"	3 00@3 50	
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$15 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@36c	Oak harness, best	41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, country	33@41c
Oak sole, Spanish	41@44c	Oak upper, light and medium	38@42c
Oak sole, slaughter	40@42c	Band leather, ₰ ft	20@42c
Hemlock sole, rough	29@32c	Hand leather, ₰ ft	30@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 30@1 50
Red sole B A heavy	30@32c	Wax kip	90c@$1 10
Red sole Oronoco	29@32c	Wax'd upper, ₰ ft	25@30c
Slaughter, heavy	36@38c	Grain upper, ₰ ft	30@35c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	Calf	$5 00@6 50
Black bridle, ₰ doz	$84@96		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	@11¾c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers'		Dry flint hides	20 c
Hides, one peter	7 @8 c	Dry flint kips	20 c
Green salt kips	14 @15 c	Dry flint calf	20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	55c	Whale oil	55c
Straits, bar	68c	Sperm oil	$@$1 25

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 9, 1871.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	Qr. doz.	Gal.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 25@2 50	
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 00@3 50	
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 10@2 20	
Green corn, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	
Green peas, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	
Strawberries, 2 lbs	3 50@3 60	
Raspberries, 2 lbs	3 50@3 60	
Blackberries, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	
Raspberries, 2 lbs	2 50	
Whortleberries, 2 lbs	2 50	
Green gages, 2 lbs	2 50	
Damsons, 2 lbs	2 50	
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00	
Plums, 2 lbs	$ 2 50	
Pineapples, 2 lbs	3 50	
String beans, 2 lbs	2 50	
Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50	
Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25	
Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 50	

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

DEATH OF DR. STANTON, AUDITOR GENERAL ELECT.

ED STANTON, State Auditor General elect, died Monday morning at his residence in this city. His complaint was erysipelas, with which he had been ill only a few days; nor was he supposed to be in any immediate danger before Saturday night, when the symptoms became alarming. The announcement of his death the following morning shocked the entire community. As the recent successful candidate of his party for the office of Auditor General, his name had become familiar to the people of the State, upon whom the announcement of his death will fall with startling suddenness.

The law concerning the office of Auditor General is not entirely clear in a case like this, but as Dr. STANTON, had he lived, would not have entered on his official duties before next May, it will be in the power of the Legislature to make the necessary provision before Gen. HARTRANFT's term expires.

DRINKING HABITS OF ENGLISH WORKMEN.

A few years ago, even a sensible and benevolent Englishman used to refer to the Temperance movement in the United States as "one of the outgrowths of fanaticism so rampant in that strange country." People had been so long familiar with the drinking habits of all classes, that they seemed a part of the order of nature, or rather customs inwrought in some way with and essential to the maintenance of the British constitution. The mere suggestion that hard-working John Bull might get on better in the world without "unlimited ale," was regarded as a notion tainted with treason and directly tending to the overthrow of Church and State. In fact, neither the moral, social nor economical relations of the subject had been made a matter of inquiry and study. The change of view concerning the subject which has taken place in the British mind within the last ten years, is a noteworthy fact in every respect. When the new Reform Bill became law, Mr. LOWE's memorable remark was in substance: "The next thing for us to attend to is the education of the people." He had opposed the change with all his might, but the people having been admitted to the enjoyment of power, his sagacious mind at once saw the necessity of qualifying them for the exercise of their new functions. Upon their increased intelligence it was manifest that the safety of the empire depended. And it speedily became equally evident to many wise men that a reformation of the popular habits of life was not much less essential than intelligence to the just performance of the new and important duties imposed upon the masses by their political enfranchisement. While they had no part in the control of the country, and were mere instruments in the hands of superiors, their devotion to the ale-house or the gin palace was a thing of comparative indifference to statesmen and hereditary legislators. This is the case no longer, and it is, therefore, no surprise to find British politicians of all classes manifesting much concern about popular habits which formerly caused them no anxiety. To some of them the necessity of reform seemed so urgent, and the danger of delay so great, that without long preliminary agitation and debate, they were prepared to adopt a form of the prohibition policy. Concerning the wisdom or folly of that method we express at present no opinion. The fact mentioned is certainly significant, as it illustrates the influence of liberal institutions in extending the politician's intellectual and moral horizon, and in enlarging the sphere of individual responsibility.

It is, however, true that economical and other considerations, besides political forecast, strongly urge the necessity of reform in British drinking habits, especially among the laboring classes. While in the United States, whether as the effect of the dry climate and the nervous irritability of the people, or of other causes, the moderate use of strong drink is very apt to lead to excess; while intemperance in most cases hurries on its victim to an early catastrophe; in Great Britain neither of these results is so universal. This, we believe, is a general truth. At the same time, it is equally true that, among the laboring classes the actual effects of strong drink are, in single cases and in the aggregate, quite as as deplorable there as they are here. Statistics, given in TAINE's book on England, represent London as possessing 11,000 retailers of spirituous drinks and only 4,000 butchers and bakers. 30,000 drunken men and women are every year arrested by the police. Fourteen gin palaces are every week visited by 260,000 persons. In Glasgow every tenth house is a liquor shop. In Manchester the laboring class alone expend every year a million of pounds sterling in drink; in Newcastle the same class expend £400,000, and in London £250,000 sterling for the same purposes. From forty per cent. up to twenty-five per cent. of their entire earnings is a common expenditure for ale and gin among workmen in manufactories; and it is a well ascertained fact that the amount of money laid out for those indulges, by the English working class alone, is not less than £54,000,000 sterling—a sum nearly equal to the whole imperial revenue. As Mr. W. R. GREGG remarks, "the cessation of this expenditure would be equivalent to raising the earnings of every poor man's family throughout Great Britain, by ten pounds a year or four shillings a week." No wonder that English economists and statesmen have come to regard the subject as one belonging to their department. In fact, the future destinies of the country seem almost to turn upon its adjustment, as the habit maintained by the foregoing frightful expenditure regulates the individual, family and social condition and relations of the working class. All authorities agree that a vast proportion of the misery as well as crime prevalent among them, is the direct result of the habit, and by the same cause that great army of paupers, which forms the most difficult problem with which British statesmen and philanthropists have now to deal, daily receives large reinforcements.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT—AGAIN

At length the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny appear thoroughly aroused to the necessity of decided and energetic action for the arrest of the small-pox, and it is to be hoped that their zeal will not relax its efforts until adequate measures shall have been adopted for future safety as well as for present deliverance. When some months ago the disease made its first appearance among us, and families whose situation exposed them to infection began to call aloud upon the authorities of the city for aid, persons who ought to have known better were inclined to censure the press for giving voice to their alarm. Such persons may have been and probably were concerned for the prosperity of business in the city. Their concern was, of course, natural and proper, and, as in the ordinary prosperity of the city all its inhabitants have a common interest, it would be unfair at present to denounce their reserve. Nor, indeed, is there any good reason for reproaching them with what they did. At the time, sufficient facts were made known and sufficient arguments urged to show the need of immediate action. Neither the few who advised reticence, nor the newspapers which disregarded the advice, have anything to blame themselves for. We do not, however, mean that nobody has been in fault. The first blame falls on the people of a former generation, the people who lived in Pittsburgh and Allegheny forty or fifty years ago. In a German treatise on small-pox now before us we find mention of "those quarantine regulations and regulations for fencing off infected places which exist in all *civilized* countries." In nearly all well governed cities, in all cities whose inhabitants understand and appreciate the conditions of a healthy and prosperous existence, one or more hospitals for the accommodation of small-pox patients have long been regarded as a first necessity. Common humanity as well as common prudence imperiously commands the institution as the only means of arresting or limiting the malady. One generation of our citizens having neglected the precaution, the duty rested on the next generation with a weight vastly increased by the responsibilities accruing from an enlarged population and the enhanced peril of contagion which results from the extended intercourse of the city with the rest of the country. In the absence of a hospital, no excuse or palliation can be named for the remissness of those functionaries whose duty it was to adopt on the first alarm those measures which specific legislation empowered them to take. It is only just and right that the responsibility should be assigned where it belongs.

In thus again recurring to this unpleasant subject, let us not be understood as playing the alarmist. We believe in facts, and in their publication. Though prevailing as an epidemic in parts of the city, we look with confidence for its early suppression as the result of the earnest efforts at length put forth by the Board of Health, in co-operation with the people generally. It is surprising to learn that some people, neither ignorant nor stupid, profess skepticism concerning the efficacy of vaccination, while some others express fear of injury from the operation. This fear seems to have originated in reports of general constitutional derangement, or even of positive diseases being its result. As the subject is now understood by physicians, and with the care now universally exercised by respectable members of the medical profession, all such fears are perfectly groundless. On inquiry it will be found that cases of the kind alleged happened a long time ago, or were the result of individual idiosyncrasies outside of rule. With reference to the efficacy of the preventive it is sufficient to refer to its effects as attested by history. Before JENNER's discovery, it is well known that from one-third to one-half of all who took the small-pox died of the disease, while now the mortality is only four or five per cent. In the eighteenth century ten per cent. of the population of Europe died of small-pox, while ten per cent. more were deformed by it. At present the percentage of deaths by the disease is insignificant, while varioloid, the form assumed by the disease in vaccinated persons, never leaves marks. Such facts are enough to settle the question.

REVOLT IN MEXICO.

Late reports leave the outside world in *uncertainty concerning the real state of affairs* in Mexico, as the facts stated admit of different interpretations. It is certain that JUAREZ is not allowed without resistance to continue in the exercise of the Presidential office, to which he has been re-elected, but whether the military movements of which we hear, are so organized and headed as to amount to a civil war likely to culminate in revolution, or are a mere sectional revolt, instigated and led by two or three dissatisfied general officers, remains to be seen. The rebels having cut the telegraph wires and seized the mails, communication with the capital and the interior of Mexico was quite cut off, and the trustworthy information received relates solely to a movement near the United States frontier. In that quarter things look very much like a rebellion, which aims, without much prospect of success, at nothing less than a violent change of rulers. At Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, General TREVINO, the Governor of the Province, sustained by other officers, had arrested all the civil functionaries of the State government, had declared the election of JUAREZ fraudulent, and his past administration guilty of corruption and tyranny, reform necessary and PORFIRIO DIAZ the real President of the Republic. One of TREVINO's first acts was to make a requisition of $50,000 on the city of Monterey, of which Mr. ULRICH, the United States Consul, was called on to pay $1,500. This he at first refused to do, hoisting the American flag for his protection. Other Americans in the city having refused to support the consul's protest, and having agreed to pay the quota required of them, Mr. ULRICH lowered the flag and paid also. Having received his money TREVINO proceeded to levy a small force with which he marched to attack Saltillo. This place is strongly defended by the Juarists, under the command of CEPEDES, who was receiving reinforcements. We also hear that a body of rebels under General MARTINEZ, marching to attack Saltillo, was met at Buena Vista and defeated by government troops. Small bodies of anti-Juarists are reported as gathering in other places in the Eastern States, but upon the whole, JUAREZ seems to have the army on his side. One the other hand, the insurgents claim that ten States have declared against JUAREZ and in favor of DIAZ, and that over the entire Republic the feeling of disgust with the JUAREZ Government is so strong that decided success on the part of its enemies anywhere would certainly result in revolution. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who would certainly have been chosen President in a fair election, is known to be not only an honest man, but a true patriot. He is also said to have very little of what is called ambition. It is therefore possible or even probable that the revolt initiated in his name, in the eastern States, has been entered upon without his sanction or consent. A headless movement would stand a poor chance against a veteran intriguer like JUAREZ, with the advantages of possession and a regular organized army. But if DIAZ and his friends have engaged earnestly in the contest, a prolonged civil war would seem likely to be the result.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

Section three of the Act of April 9, 1850, (Purdon, 73), authorizing the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people, provides as follows:

"2. The general election laws now in force for the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth shall regulate the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; and the person so appointed *shall continue in office until the end of the term* for which his predecessor was elected."

The first section of the same act provides that the "qualified voters of the State shall choose by ballot one person to fill the office of Auditor General and one person to fill the office of Surveyor General, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D., 1850, *and at their general election every third year thereafter.*"

So long as this act remains in force, then, there can be no election for Auditor General until 1874, and the Governor's appointment will run for the whole of Dr. STANTON's term.

The whole subject, however, is in the hands of the Legislature, and the act of 1850, as we intimated yesterday, may be amended, we judge, by the next Legislature, any time befors the first Tuesday of May next, when the term of the new Auditor General begins; unless, indeed, it should be held that the Legislature is powerless to affect any office filled by a prior election. On this we express no opinion, but take it for granted the act of 1850 will not be meddled with.

A GRAVE controversy, it seems, has arisen among the Roman Catholic clergy of Paris on the subject of beards. During the late war, partly in sign of sorrow over the evils of the time, partly because there was no leisure for shaving, and partly because the barbers were otherwise occupied, all or nearly all priests wore their beards by common consent of the ecclesiastical authorities. Some of the clergy became so enamored of the habit that, on the restoration of peace, they were unwilling to lay it aside. Father OERTEL, (some call him Professor OERTEL,) editor of the Catholic *Kirchenzeitung*, though a German and not personally interested in the Paris debate, has taken up arms in favor of the beards. In a long article he treats the subject in a quite exhaustive manner, and perhaps settles the question. Appealing to the old Testament, he shows that there could have been no barbers among the Jews in old times, and that, like the unreformed Israelites of today, they used not a razor but sheers in dressing their beards. In support of his opinion he quotes copiously from Leviticus, Jeremiah, and other books. "It is a fact," he says that the patriarchs, ABRAHAM, ISAAC and JACOB, MOSES, AARON and the prophets wore long beards, which they carefully cultivated with olive oil and ointments, as abundantly appears from the Psalms and other sources." He adds that "the good old Patriarchs would have looked queer with smooth shaven Yankee faces." The same is true of JOHN BAPTIST, the Apostles and our Lord himself; they all wore beards. No painter not Americanized or crazy would think of omitting the beard in a painting of any of these personages. In the portraits of the Popes, up to CLEMENT XIV., who died in 1774, the beard appears. Certain orders of monks also are allowed to wear the beard—as the Capucines. Upon the whole, Father OERTEL must be admitted to have made out a very strong case in favor of the beard as a sacerdotal decoration.

THOUGH more than forty years have elapsed since Lord BROUGHAM proclaimed his faith in the influence of the schoolmaster, and though that useful functionary has been "abroad" in this country longer than in some others, it is wonderful how much yet remains to be done by him. We do not refer merely to the many and manifest defects of our public schools, or to the considerable per centage, whether greater or less, of the American population still unable to write or read. Such deficiencies, wherever they exist, are alarming; obvious sources of peril, they strike all patriotic people who believe in our best traditions as calling for prompt and earnest action in the direction of reform. But education consists in somewhat more than the ability to read and write, and even when these accomplishments are reinforced by skill in ciphering and casting accounts, they cannot be justly said to qualify a person for the performance of the duties which devolve upon the member of our complicated modern society. Even a course in the popular sciences, or *ologies*, as they are sometimes facetiously denominated, very commonly fails, we fear, to furnish our American citizens with those notions and principles which constitute the elements of well regulated social life and action. The fault seems to lie where we placed it a moment ago—with the schoolmaster. The defect to which we allude can hardly consist in mere ignorance, and must rather be referred to imperfect knowledge. Not the absence of teaching, but unskillful and inefficient teaching is probably the source of the evil. In the schools, boys and girls are literally crammed with knowledge, often miscalled information. But in the absence of sound instruction, their multifarious intellectual acquisitions remain a dead letter so far as any valuable result in the form of true culture is concerned, and they are soon either utterly forgotten, or hang on their memory as detached and more or less perfectly remembered facts, in the sense in which MR. GRADGRIND used the word.

It is not remarkable that persons thus imperfectly educated are not only still controlled by prejudices which education was designed to eradicate, but are actually destitute of faith in the best ascertained results of scientific progress. But the effect of such unskillful training is still more frequently seen in the misuse or misapplication of modern discoveries. Seeing everywhere the material results of scientific explorations and inventions, familiar by report with many others, and never instructed in the methods by which such results were attained, or in the limitations imposed upon inquiry by natural law, they are systematically credulous. Nothing is too wonderful for their belief, and they are apt with the celebrated church father to think a thing "certain because it is impossible." So long as manifold forms of quackery and imposture continue rampant among us reckoning their dupes and victims by millions, the schoolmaster must be admitted to have achieved but a small portion of his task. Though abroad, he fails to do his work effectually.

THE result of the September and October elections, after the most thorough and searching canvass upon both sides, showed unmistakably that the States in which they occurred were still steady and true to the principles for which the country so recently fought and suffered. The utter skillful efforts of the most specious Democratic orators did not avail to confuse the minds of the people in the least. When Democratic orators told them how heavily ridden they were with taxation, their good sense at once asked—who occasioned them? They did not deny the pressure of their burdens, nor the confusion at the South, nor the effect of these things upon the trade and commerce and general prosperity of the country; but when they went to the polls they gave their opinion as to who were the authors of whatever misfortunes or drawbacks the country labored under, in a manner impossible to be misunderstood. And we take it that the judgment which is to be pronounced at the polls in nine States of the Union to-day will show that the majority of their people, also, fully comprehend the nature of the emergency, and are unalterably determined on a true peace and lasting prosperity. Maryland and Virginia will of course go Democratic, though it is probable their their majorities will be considerably reduced; while it is worse than useless to speculate upon the result in New York. Twenty is yet at large, and has, through the organization of which he is the head, the command of the votes. Past experience of the stupendous electoral rascalities and frauds of Tammany show what may be expected this year. With the Ring it is absolutely neck or nothing, and if they do not swindle the honest voters out of victory it will simply be from excess of their dread of a short shrift and a long rope. The Gold Bay State will sustain her proud record by going Republican by a heavy majority, notwithstanding the fact that there are four tickets in the field, and we look for handsome victories in Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois and Wisconsin, and perhaps New Jersey. The tactics of the opposition, during the latter part of the canvass, have not been of a very honorable character—a most extraordinary story of President GRANT's intention to place the whole South under martial law having been set on foot and industriously circulated, not only without the slightest evidence that he intended doing so, but in direct contradiction of his deliberately expressed views and purposes. The confidence of the people in the substantial wisdom and integrity of the administration, and in the trustworthiness of the Republican party, has not, however, been shaken, and it is probable that when the verdict of to-day is formally made up and rendered, the Democratic party will be almost a unit in determination to resort to the hari-kari policy recently recommended by the St. Louis *Republican*.

IN a statement of the various nationalities found in the United States, some readers may have been surprised to see Icelanders mentioned, and may have wondered in what part of the country they had made their home. We are now able to give the curious a little information on the subject. It seems that there is a colony of Icelanders settled on two islands in the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin. One of the islands is named Washington and the other is named Detroit, and the Icelanders immigrated to them under the auspices of the Danish Government, which owns and rules their native island. The settlement in Wisconsin is said to be an experiment. Should these first immigrants succeed in making themselves at home and find the climate favorable to health, it is expected that other Icelanders will follow them, and perhaps ultimately the entire population of the island be transferred to this country. In 1851 there were only sixty thousand of them, all told. The reason of the emigration is the increasing coldness of the Icelandic climate, the increasing duration of the winter, and the diminished production of the fisheries on the coast. The want of fuel, also, has always been severely felt, and the inhabitants have hitherto chiefly depended on the drift wood thrown on their shores by the Gulf stream and the polar currents. In the absence of all supply, they burn a fine white turf found in the island. Of late years the Gulf stream is said to have veered off so much to the eastward as no longer to mitigate the severity of the climate by its heat. Naturally the supply of drift wood has been lessened from the same cause. The Icelanders are a most respectable and in every way worthy people, and we ought to be pleased to receive them. Well gifted in intellect, very religious and holding the doctrines of LUTHER in primitive purity and simplicity, they are well educated and fond of reading. The new comers are reported pleased with their situation and prospects. They have also made a very favorable impression on their American neighbors, who describe them as of good appearance, courteous, obliging, industrious and very cleanly.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX contributes to the current number of the *Independent* an elaborate article on the impending crisis of Democracy, in which he reviews at length the proposed Fabian policy of that party with respect to the Presidential contest, and attributes the hopeless strait in which it finds itself to the fact that it has forced the people to believe that it has still, as during the rebellion, a Southern as well as Northern face; and that as it then on the one side warred for the destruction of the nation, and on the other opposed all the war measures of the government, so now at the South it inspires or palliates organized outrage and assassination, and in the North denounces as tyrannical and unconstitutional every effort of the nation to punish these crimes. (The latter assertion, we may remark here, has received singular illustration and confirmation in the immense Democratic mass meeting held in Baltimore on Thursday night to protest against the proceedings in South Carolina under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus.*) The indignation which the people feel against that party for its alliance with terrorism and disorder in the South, and their knowledge that it would not be safe to install its favorites and apologists in power, is the reason of this latest desperate attempt of the party to escape the odium of its past course. The Vice President also points out the fact that in the worst and most wicked quarter of every city in the country, where no decent man dare let his wife or daughter walk after nightfall unattended, its denizens almost without exception give their confidence, indorsement and votes to the Democratic party, and that this has also proved an element of weakness, and recoiled upon it to its disaster. Republicans should not, however, he urges, ignore the fact that such a campaign as is proposed has its dangers; and he points out that the true way to meet and checkmate it is for the Republican party to place itself on impregnable ground by inaugurating during the next session of Congress the various reforms and reductions of taxation for which the country calls, thus taking the last breath of wind out of the enemy's sails.

THE DOELLINGER movement in Germany appears to be watched with very great interest by the English Episcopalian Church. At the recent annual Clerical Congress of that body, a principal subject of consideration was the influence upon the religion and polity of Christendom of the dissolution of the concordats and the declaration of Papal infallibility. During the progress of the discussion the Bishop of LINCOLN expressed his belief that the DOELLINGER revolution transcended in importance all the military and political movements that had taken place on the continent of Europe for many years past; that its leaders had shown the utmost wisdom in calling themselves "Old Catholics," and in having resolved to espouse nothing that was new, but to hold firmly to the order and discipline of the old Catholic Church; adding that if they were true to the principles which had been promulgated, their success was certain and assured. Nothing would have caused greater rejoicing in the Vatican than for DR. DOELLINGER and his coadjutors to have taken a new departure instead of going back to primitive precedent. He held that it was the duty of all the churches to help each other in restoring evangelical truth and doctrine, and believed that the English Protestant Episcopal Church ought formally to convey to the old Catholics of Germany its assurances of earnest sympathy. Coincident, in point of time, with the expression of Protestant opinion, were the utterances of DR. DOELLINGER himself to an English visitor, that there was no hope of concessions from Rome, that she had rendered them impossible for herself, and that the Anglican Church might come into the movement if she would, that there was nothing to keep her out, and that both the Tridentine decrees of the Old Catholics, and the thirty-nine articles of the Anglican Church, might be so explained and reconciled as to admit of cordial union. "Our crisis has come," added DR. DOELLINGER; "your own will soon arrive. When your church is disestablished you will be free from many difficulties." The Doctor disclaims in the most emphatic manner any idea of submission to the Pope, and declares that never in all his life has he been more firmly persuaded of a duty than in his intention "to resist to the uttermost a system which is based on falsehood and fraud." The great reformer is evidently perfectly familiar with everything that is passing in the English theological world, and has by no means yielded his hope that the movement of which he is the head may result in the ultimate reunion of the Anglican and Greek Churches with the purified Catholic Church.

A SCHEME for reconciling the interests of capital and labor was recently adopted by an extensive manufacturing firm in New York. The system is called "Industrial Partnership," and the workmen are to receive ten per cent. of the gross profits. The plan has not as yet been long enough on trial to yield more than experimental results, but the head of the firm is said to be very sanguine that in another year he shall have thoroughly succeeded in demonstrating its entire feasibility, and in proving it to be alike to the interests of employer and employed. The main principle of the system is that every person employed shall have a pecuniary interest in the success of the business and the profits to be made, that interest being as far as possible in proportion to the services rendered. A similar plan has been adopted with some success by a number of firms in England; one of which, after paying all the wages and salaries, and providing for interest on the capitalists' outlay, depreciation, renewals, bad debts and all other expenses incidental to the business, at the end of the first year in which it was tried shared a dividend of five per cent. among the workmen, who had also received the current wages of the district throughout the year. JOHN STUART MILL, we observe, in a recent letter of advice to a Dublin mechanic, gives the scheme his hearty approval. The workmen in the New York firm under the new arrangement, are said to be even stricter disciplinarians than the employer. A somewhat similar system has also, we believe, been for some time in operation at the Cambria Iron Works in this State; and should this impression of ours prove correct, we should be very glad to learn from Hon. D. J. MORRELL the character of its results; since any plan which paves the way for a more fraternal identity of interest between capital and labor, and a closer and more unselfish relation between employers and employed, is worth trying; and the workings of this method—which appears to be not only a great improvement in itself, but also the road to something better—will be watched with uncommon interest.

THE magnitude of the work which remains to be done before the education of the people can be considered as satisfactory, must strike every thoughtful observer. Whatever, therefore, tends to shed light upon the question of compulsory education, or furnishes data for enabling us to arrive at correct and comprehensive conclusions concerning its workings, is of general value and interest. The compulsory school system which went into operation in Texas last September has been the subject of a vast amount of adverse criticism, much of it of a partisan and malignant character; yet from a recent letter from that State, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Democratic), a day or two ago, it appears that thus far the system has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The number of the youth of both sexes who attend school has been greatly increased since the law went into operation, and if fully carried out according to the intention of its authors, cannot fail, the writer states, to be "of immense advantage to the State." The public school fund already accumulated amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, while large additions to it are constantly being made. No attempt has been made to mix the white and colored races in the same school house, nor does either race desire such an association. Ample provisions have been established for the education of both classes in separate buildings, and the sentiment of the people of Texas, irrespective of party, is said to be decidedly preponderant in favor of the continuance of the compulsory law. This testimony, coming from such a source, is important, and will doubtless attract the attention which it deserves.

IT is reported from Utah that BRIGHAM YOUNG is anxious to "negotiate" for peace, and that he offers to abolish polygamy "if Congress will admit Utah into the Union. It is said that Captain HOOPER, the delegate from the Territory, is now in Washington for the purpose of laying this proposition before the President. He will of course have his labor for his pains, for it will be time enough to discuss the question of the admission of the Territory when the charges that are now pending against the Mormon authorities have been disposed of. The polygamic practices of the "Saints," indecent and disgusting as they are, do not constitute the main feature in the proceedings against them. There have been murders and atrocities without number committed by the confederates and tools of YOUNG, that are now being dragged to light, which call for conviction and punishment. The proposition of the "prophet" is doubtless made with a view of stopping the shocking revelations that are constantly being made of the bloody iniquities perpetrated under his direction. But the very fact that he has made such an overture shows that he has reached the length of his tether, and begins to find the halter pull. There need be no trouble about polygamy; but let assassins of whatever character be taught that the arm of the Government is long enough and strong enough to reach them and drag them to justice, no matter how stubbornly they resist, nor how remotely they hide.

How long will it be before people begin to understand the intimate connection which exists between order and prosperity, between lawlessness and unthrift? As one result of the unsettled condition of many parts of the Southern States we get the news that it is every day becoming more difficult to negotiate mortgage loans on any kind of Southern property; not because capital cannot be remuneratively employed in that way, but because it will not go into localities where confidence cannot enter. "*The South*," a New York journal devoted to the material interests of the Southern States, asserts that no money can be had for investment in those regions on any terms. A short time ago the owner of over a hundred thousand dollars worth of the most valuable unincumbered real estate in Georgia, desired the conductors of that paper to negotiate for him a loan of fifteen thousand dollars. To use their own language they "could hardly get any one even to talk about it." Similar applications from Alabama and other Southern States met with like treatment, although in each case exceptionally high rates of interest were offered. This is what comes of the sullen obstinacy of those States in refusing to abide by the verdict of the war, and in nursing the bitterness and hatred which should have been buried with the defunct Confederacy. And just so long as the people of that section keep alive this malignant agitation, so long must they expect capital to fight shy of them, and enterprise to give them a wide berth. The better day will come only when they have grown sensible.

SOME months ago we referred to the indorsement which had been given by the military powers of Europe to the American invention known as the Gatling mitrailleuse or gun battery, previously reported upon by a board of United States army officers as practically useless. Several other instances of foreign approval of American ordnance have also recently been given. The Spanish and Greek Governments have lately, after a series of the most severe and critical tests, adopted the Remington rifle as its service arm for infantry and cavalry; following therein the example of Denmark, Sweden, Egypt and the Papal States. It is a source of gratification that the numerous trials which have been had in foreign countries of American arms, have invariably resulted in the establishment of their manifest superiority over all competitors. The official reports of the Spanish and Hellenic Governments are exceedingly able and exhaustive, furnishing comparative views of the merits of a great variety of arms and systems. Our own Government has not, heretofore, made itself remarkable for the encouragement which it has given to military inventors and inventions, and it is probable that it has missed its account in this indifference; since not only does every increase of destructive power conduce to the greater security of the nation by which it is employed, but tends also to bring about the desirable end of making wars obsolete by making them so destructive that comparative annihilation must ensue to the combatants.

THOSE who feel interested in the "Old Catholic" religious movement now agitating Germany, may perhaps be interested to learn the views of a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who is said to be on an independent tour of that country for the purpose of studying the Dollinger reform. He states, as the result of his observations, that the Protestants of Germany have no faith whatever in the movement, and believe it will fail. They regard the position of the new church as equivocal and weak, because, although the professed object is to reform the church, the leaders are already beyond its pale; because, although the party is composed of both the Catholic church as leading directly to Protestantism, Dr. Dollinger and his associates repel the idea of an alliance with Protestants; because, finally, the new movement has not broadly the sympathy of the people. The correspondent himself expects more from the schism than these Protestant theologians, but has no idea that it will grow into a reformation. He thinks it will live as a new sect and by no means a weak one, if we may judge by Dr. Dollinger, and expressed the opinion that a reformation must be based, not on councils and popes, or on history, as Dr. Dollinger said it was, but on the Bible. The Bavarian King of course does not believe as strongly as ever in the church, with all its popes, councils and edicts, down to the close of the Council of Trent, but he goes no further. Nevertheless, the correspondent conceives that the new church will widen its sympathies and become a power, more or less destructive, of the church of Rome. These views probably indicate with some accuracy the present scope and limitations of the movement, although Dr. Dollinger's visit to England not long since intimated to another English visitor his willingness to unite with the Anglican Episcopal Church, provided the latter desired to come into the movement. It is not easy, however, to cast the horoscope of its future progress. Errors generally widen and deepen the further they flow.

ALL the New York papers of Thursday print in full a letter of Governor Bullock of Georgia to his political friends, reciting the reasons of his resignation of the Governorship of that State. We cannot say that it is satisfactory. If it be true, as he states, that there was a conspiracy on foot among his political enemies to impeach him, that very fact should of itself have determined him to remain at his post. The consciousness of innocence makes men brave, and it is very difficult to conceive of an impeccable man turning tail in such an inglorious manner. The statement of Governor Bullock that the conspiracy is defeated by his resignation may be true enough; but whether it vindicates him is a different matter. A sentinel who should scamper away from his post at the sight of an enemy might perhaps claim that by doing so he defeated a conspiracy to shoot or capture him, but whether such a defense would avail before a court martial is exceedingly improbable. If the administration of Governor Bullock was characterized by such fearful and incorrupitble character which he asserts, he had nothing to fear from impeachment, or even from removal. The character of Governor Holden is stamped by the proceedings had in his case. Governor Bullock should of course be credited with proper motives in the step he has taken, until the contrary is proved, but it has a look about it that will not be acceptable to the majority of those to whom his communication is addressed.

THERE seems to have been some misconception in this country of the scope of the Brazilian act of Emancipation, to whose passage we recently made reference. From the detailed provisions of the law of September 28th, which have just come to hand, it appears that slavery in that country is by no means completely abolished. These provisions are, briefly, as follows: The children of the slave women who are born in the Empire after the date of the law shall be considered of free condition. This is the fundamental principle of the Emancipation act. The slave population will also acquire many rights, looking to the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the Empire. They will now have the right to hold property, and enjoy certain privileges of citizenship. The act also emancipated the slaves owned by the Government and its own, emulating in this the example of our own country in first abolishing servitude in the District of Columbia, on ground set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. Further provision is made for the emancipation of slaves owned by parties who die without making wills, or who have no immediate heirs. It is believed that the entire slave population will be freed by this measure in about twenty-five years. This population is estimated at about two millions and a half. It is probable, however, that other and still more liberal emancipatory legislation will be had before many years.

THE New Orleans newspapers have a first class sensation in the shape of an alleged "conspiracy" to rob the old settlers and property holders of their property. It appears that most of the real estate in that city and the State is held under grants derived from the old French and Spanish governments. These titles, under the old surveys, it is asserted, have been held as good, without confirmation by the United States, for a century or more; but under some recent act of Congress the idea has been started that in all cases where these titles have not been confirmed by the United States, or where the surveys cannot be found in the Land Office, the property is public land, which must be turned over to the United States, subject to entry under the homestead law. To carry out this view, a register and receiver of public lands have been appointed by the United States government, who are proceeding to investigate titles with great activity. When no survey can be found, public notice is given, and if the occupant fails to exhibit a confirmed title a patent is issued subjecting it to entry under the homestead act. It is said that the entire town of Carrollton has been reported as subject to entry in the same manner, and the papers are denouncing the whole proceedings as "outrageous attempts to despoil the honest proprietors of the State."

DR. KARL MARX, the somewhat famous head of the International Society, is said to be the subject of a number of suspicious whispers concerning his good faith. These are partly based on the fact of his having married a German countess, from which it is inferred by some that he cannot be heartily in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the proletaires. It is also charged that when the poet Heine, on the accession of the French Republic in 1848, was called to account for having sold his pen to the previous French Government, and writing against his countrymen, MARX, who was Heine's friend, advised the poet to set up the subterfuge that he had accepted the subsidy for the purpose of aiding the distressed Germans in Paris, where he resided. Heine, however, to his credit be it said, rejected this advice, and frankly admitted that he took the money to write as he did in order to keep from starving, just as a man who is nearly frozen will accept the first cloak that is offered him. This matter, the knowledge of which, it appears, has only recently come to light, is said to have set his colleagues of the International to questioning among themselves respecting his trustworthiness for the position which he now occupies.

IT never rains but it pours. Following close upon the heels of the political and socialistic agitation now going on in England comes the intelligence that the Indian dependencies of that country are upon the brink of rebellion, and that another Sepoy war, with a repetition of the fearful horrors of Lucknow and Cawnpore, is in the last degree imminent. Facts elicited during the recent trials of a number of State criminals, leave no room to doubt that a plot of the most extended and formidable description, which only awaits opportunity to burst into a bloody deluge, is in existence among the Moslems to overthrow the detested British supremacy, and recover the country from Christian rule. Singular as it may seem, one of the chief causes of the present peril appears to have arisen from the introduction into the country of the principle of competitive examinations for civil office. The Mussimen are exceedingly bold and warlike, despising beyond all words the meek and effeminate Hindoos whom the English government has, by reason of their superior intellectual qualifications, appointed to important positions of trust and responsibility. The historian, Froude, says of these latter that they have "the heads of professors and the hearts of hares," a thousand of whom a single Sikh horseman could put to flight with the bare end of his lance. They are disdained as slaves by the warlike tribes, who profess to see in their own exclusion from office, and the appointment of these ductile and docile Hindoos, a deliberate policy of insult and degradation. Added to the fact that one of the main points of their faith is a belief in the righteousness of the extirpation of Europeans, especially foreign rulers, this brooding bitterness seems to have goaded them almost to the point of frenzy. Hence the peril.

A CONVENTION of as much interest to philologists and ethnologists as ordinary political assemblies in this country are to the great body of its office-seekers, is about to be held at Canstatt, in Germany. Every seven years a session of the Parliament of that strange body of people known as Gypsies, occurs, for the purpose of considering and taking action on whatever matters of national polity may demand attention. Such is the meeting shortly to take place. Delegates, (chosen from members of the royal blood), will be present from all the tribes, wherever scattered. The total number of these singular people in Europe alone, is estimated at from seven to eight hundred thousand, in addition to which there are several roving tribes in India which are said to belong to the same family. It is questionable, however, whether a band of genuine gypsies has ever been seen in the United States. Of late years the European gypsies have begun to manifest an inclination to gather in settled habitations and adopt the customs and practices of civilized life. In Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia and Hungary, large numbers follow the occupations of the ordinary peasantry; while in Spain, Turkey, and the Southern provinces of Russia, many of them, also, are engaged in fixed pursuits. The Sinta, or gypsy language, has no letters of its own, nor does their religion appear to have any principles of morality in it. Opinion is greatly divided upon the subject of their origin. They are variously reported to be of Egyptian, Median and Indian ancestry. Their language is said to have many points of resemblance with the Sanscrit, among which is the harmony of its phoneticism. The proceedings of the Parliament will doubtless be watched with great interest by scholars and philosophers generally.

REFERRING to the enormous Treasury frauds which have been committed in New York, the London *Spectator* remarks upon the ludicrous failure of conducting the financial affairs of any city in a secret manner, and urges the introduction into every Common Council of the principal of publicity, by making it an absolute rule that no money can be expended in excess of the sum appropriated to any department without a previous debate and vote taken in public, and officially published to the citizens, which is the course pursued in England. This, which was originally the suggestion of the Times, would probably be a good plan, but Mrs. Gaskell's recipe for cooking a hare was first of all to catch it. "The respectables," as the *Spectator* designates the people to distinguish them from the scoundrels, have not yet obtained possession of the city government. It is to be hoped, however, that they will succeed in doing so; and meanwhile there is some probability that the swindlers may be prevented from reducing the Treasury for some time to come by changing their residence from New York to Sing Sing.

MR. ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Boston, in the *Golden Age*, takes "the æsthetic aspect of the Chicago fire" for his theme. As illustrating "the deficiencies of our civilization," he not only refers to the "swift destruction" of the so-called fire-proof buildings, but to the comprehensive fact that, with all the appliances of modern ingenuity to defend her, Chicago was shriveled up like a scroll, and her palatial buildings went down like a house of cards." He says: "Compare the resistance made by the walls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, enclosing the most inflammable materials to the fires of the Reds, with the calcined wrecks of Chicago, and the difference between real and sham solidity is apparent. "The bricks of Nineveh and Babylon, bearing the arrow-head of Assyrian art, have outlasted massive structures of stone that seemed to defy the ravages of the elements. But fire shivers granite like pipe stem, and pulverizes the showy sand-stone which tempts us with its seductive softness." Chicago is said to lack for preaching, wherein the moral of her dreadful tale will be made vividly apparent. Whether she will profit by it remains to be seen.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE should, for his comfort, have lived before the age of newspapers. He was once a Republican; he is now the candidate of the Democratic party of Wisconsin for Governor. During the rebellion he was volunteered by the Union officials for his health and returned home to die. In 1865, Mr. Doolittle, in a speech delivered in the interest of the Republican party, said:

"My friends, the Democracy that are now trying to rise into power in this State,